

PERUVIAN PRINCESS.

FATALITY SHOT LAST NIGHT BY A CHINESE HIGHLANDER.

Ab Bing Calls Her to the Door of Her Cabin and Shoots Her Through the Breast—The Murderer Makes His Escape.

The row which has been going on between two factions in Chinatown for some months past over a Spanish-Chinese woman, known as the "Peruvian Princess," culminated last night in the murder of the woman by a notorious highlander, known as Ah Bing, under peculiarly brutal circumstances. Threats have frequently been made against the woman, and a few weeks ago a Chinaman with whom she had been living assaulted her with a knife, but was arrested before he could do any harm, and locked up on a charge of assault to murder. The Chinaman was sent to jail to await trial, but succeeded in digging up bail, and was released, when he went to the woman's house on Sanchez street, back of the Pico House, and again kicked up a row. The police were called, but the fellow made his escape, and since then there has been no further open trouble, but the woman has never felt safe, and has often stated that she was afraid she would be murdered, as several highlanders had sent word that they intended to make way with her. Last evening about 7 o'clock four pistol shots were fired from the direction of the woman's house, and Officer Bowler, who was standing at the Pico House corner, started for the place for the purpose of seeing what was the matter. A minute from the time the shots were fired, probably a dozen excited heathens were scattering toward the woman's house. In the officer found the woman lying on the floor of her room, a diminutive cubby-hole, probably six feet, with her head pointing toward the door, and bleeding profusely from a wound in the left breast. She was picked up and placed on the bunk on the side of the room, when she seemed to rally, and in answer to the officer's questions as to who shot her, she replied that it was a Chinaman with two of his front teeth missing, who had come to her door, and when she opened it had commenced shooting at her. By this time quite a crowd of white men and Chinamen had gathered about the room, when the passage-way and making it almost impossible to breathe. They were finally cleaned out to a certain extent, and Mr. C. Royer, who had been called in, proceeded to make an examination and ascertain the extent of the woman's injuries. He found that the woman had been shot in the left side, just over the breast, with a large caliber pistol, probably a 45, the bullet passing through the body and coming out of the back just above the waist line, missing the heart and inflicting a fatal wound. The ball then passed through the thin board partition, and was afterward found in the next room by Officer Bowler, and proved to be either of 44 or 45 caliber. While the examination was going on, the Chinamen continued to press into the house, and it was all that the police could do to keep a passage way clear, but not one of them had anything to say about who shot the woman, with the exception of Sam, who had just finished a term in the County Jail, and who insisted that he knew that Ah Bing was the man, and that he had gone toward the door after the shooting for the purpose of taking the train. He afterward went off with Detective Russell to hunt up the murderer, who, he said, could be easily identified. In the meantime, a Chinese physician had been called in, and after applying some American patent "pain killer" to the wounds, proceeded to plaster them up with something that looked like black putty, after which the woman was wrapped up in blankets until the arrival of a wagon, when she was removed to the police station and Dr. Choate sent for.

Nothing could be learned positively as to the actual facts of the shooting, as there were no eyewitnesses, but it is believed, however, several stories about among them being one to the effect that the woman was a very important witness in a Chinese case which is to come on today, and that as she had refused to swear as she was wanted, it had been determined to get rid of her. Another was that the woman had been between two men about which should have been the woman, and that one of these men had shot her.

The woman is said to be a native of Peru, and came to this country some time ago, first living in San Francisco, and removing to Los Angeles about two years ago. She went by the name of Ah Bing, and was said to be a half-breed, her father being a Spaniard and her mother a Chinese woman. Her real name is said to be Amelia Fajardo, and several persons who claim to know her say that she is a Spaniard. The woman is quite an accomplished linguist, and speaks Chinese, Spanish and English, but in her intentions and purposes as much of a Chinese as any native of the Flowery Kingdom.

The woman died at the police station last night at 9:30 o'clock. She was conscious up to within a few minutes of her death, and made a statement to Officer Sanchez, giving a brief sketch of her life and the facts of the murder. Her real name, she said, was Amelia Fajardo and she was a native of Lima, Peru. Her parents, she said, were well-to-do people, but that when she was an infant she was stolen and taken to China, where she remained some years, and married the Chinaman who had stolen her. This man was an actor, and he afterward brought her back to Lima, where her father caught her, and she was legally married by her father, who was then a rich man. She then came to San Francisco with her husband, where they remained until the opening of the Chinese theater on Alameda street, when they came to Los Angeles, and have since lived here. Last evening she says a Chinaman came to her house and knocked on the door, and when she opened it he asked her where another Chinaman was. She replied that she did not know, when he shot at once. She said she was hit in the breast, and said but one shot was fired, but in this she was probably mistaken, or did not understand the question, as the officer says he heard four shots clearly and distinctly. She said the Chinaman came up from San Diego only about two weeks ago, and that her husband knew him.

As soon as the woman died the Coroner was notified, and the body was removed to Dr. & Sutcliffe's, where an inquest will be held today.

The detectives were nearly all put on the case, and put in the last searching for the murderer, but up to a late hour he had not been captured. It is probable that he is being concealed by his friends, and will be got out of the way as soon as the excitement dies out, unless some one of the murdered woman or her husband can get some trace of him, in order to give the officers something to work from.

CHINAMAN ASSAULTED.—Detective Russell, after searching over a good portion of Chinatown, captured a Chinaman who may know something about the murder, if he did not do the deed himself. The Chinaman's name is Ah Young, and he formerly lived with the woman, but was displaced by another heathen, her present husband. Young, it is claimed, told the woman that he had given, or was going to give a highlander \$200 to put her out of the way; that if she did not live with him, she should not belong to any other man. Young is also said to have made the same threat to several other persons. The Chinaman last night refused to make any statement, or to say anything whatever, one way or the other, about the case.

He is Lord Mabury Still. J. M. Trotman, the lunatic, who imagines that he is Lord Mabury of Buckinghamshire, England, is getting very impatient over his confinement in the County Jail, and yesterday when he was taken out for exercise did not want to return to his cell, saying that the jail was not large enough, and he wanted to be released. His friends might think that they were doing him a favor, and perhaps they were, but it was just a little monomania. Turnkey A. M. Burnham, who is quite an expert on insanity, has just received from Lord by writing out a prescription to the effect that he was sane, and when Jailer Dancy promised to confer his title and his estate on him today, he cheerfully went out, and was released, and caused no further trouble.

THE DOG POUND.

How Unfortunate Canines Are Shuffled Out.

The other day a Times representative visited the dog jail or "pound," as it is called, and before he left the miserable den saw enough to bring tears to the eyes of any average man.

The pound is located in the river bed near the Kuhn's-street bridge, and is one of the filthiest holes in the city. The poor brutes are slaughtered every other day—that is those of them that cannot be disposed of by the dogcatcher and his assistants. They are either shot or placed in a big tub or tank, and the whole thing is plunged into water that completely covers the animals, and they are left in the tank until every dog is stone dead. It is then lifted, and the carcasses are buried.

Probably the most interesting feature of this disreputable business is the manner in which dogs are captured, and the incentives held out to the writer, pick of energy which is required to make a good dog policeman. There is no fun and but little money in chasing poor miserable curs that have no homes and exist as best they can by begging and stealing. The office of "poundkeeper," was invented for the apprehension of these miserable brutes, and the city government pays 50 cents for the execution of every one of them. But the dog police soon discovered that there was more in a bigger game, and the old "catcher" will pass a many cur any time to get his hands on a high-toned "doggie," for he knows that a valuable dog will bring him \$20 to \$25 to keep the pound out of the pound. And then if the owner does not relieve the dog "pounder" of his charge he knows that he will have a chance to sell it to some one who is looking for a pretty dog. The dog-catcher is constantly on the look-out for a dog, and if he finds it is silly enough to come to his yard the catcher will nip him quicker than a flash, and if he happens to have a tag on and there is no one watching, the d. c. will cut it off and throw the dog into the wagon. The owner may put in an appearance about this time and then the dog is sold.

If the owner happens to be a woman she will fight for her dog as long as she has a chance, hanging to her fingers or a particle of breath in her lungs. But the d. c. is used to it, and although he has been seen to drive away from such an engagement, he has never been known to leave his dog without a struggle. If he has a chance he will take it, and if he does not he will let the dog go. A trip to the pound will soon convince any one that the dog law is modified in some manner, for it is hard to invent an office that is so full of cruelty as that of pound-keeper.

Dogs that have the good fortune to be reserved are sold at the pound for from \$1.50 to \$2.50, and if the pound man can't get his price he will keep fine dogs a week or two before killing them, but the scrub class of pups are killed off every other day.

The whole system is wrong and something should be done by the authorities. Cruelty to animals is something that they cannot afford to be charged with.

KOLB. Inquest on His Child—Sent to Jail for 300 Days. Coroner Meredith held an inquest on the body of the Kolb child yesterday afternoon. Only one witness, Dr. D. Granville McGowan, who made the post-mortem examination, being examined. The doctor testified substantially to the facts published in THIS TIMES yesterday morning, that there were no external marks of violence, with the exception of two bruises that were not at all serious, and that death was caused from diphtheria, which was plainly shown by the autopsy. On this evidence the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes, and the body will be reinterred without further delay.

Kolb, the father of the child, who pleaded guilty to the charge of cruelty, was brought before Justice Austin yesterday morning, and was sentenced to pay a \$300 fine or be imprisoned in the County Jail 300 days, and in default of coin went to jail. Kolb denies that he ever struck the dead child while it was sick, and appears to be considerably broken up over the unfortunate case. The worst feature of the whole business, however, grows out of the fact that Kolb has a wife and three children living at the residence on Center street. They have no means, and with the husband and father in jail and unable to make a support for them, they are liable to suffer to a certain extent, at least, even if they do not become a charge on the county.

PERSONAL NEWS. Eugene R. Miller of Santa Paula is in the city. Niles Seares, Jr., of Oakland is in the city on a visit. J. Brosius of Oakland is in the city on a visit to friends. Dr. Schlessinger of San Francisco is stopping at the St. Elmo. E. C. Webster, the real-estate man of Pasadena, is in the city. St. B. Hoxes, A. Gove and A. H. Drew of Santa Barbara are in the city. W. D. Grady, ex-District Attorney of Fresno, is at the Hollenbeck. Dr. Stephen Bowers of Ventura arrived in the city yesterday. He will return today. J. B. Watson, Miss Watson and Mr. and Mrs. Eccles of Victoria, B. C., are at the Nadeau. Miss Kittle Richards, an elocutionist and teacher from Chicago, has become a resident of Los Angeles. Miss Mary Ames of San Francisco, sister of D. S. Ames, who died in the city, is the guest of Mrs. F. W. Dunn of Central Park. E. P. Woodworth, R. C. Woodworth, W. F. Northolt and R. A. Ling left yesterday for a three days' tour on the Encino ranch. "Doc" Lewis, who has been in the city for some time, left for the north last night. He has disposed of his interests in this city. Dr. H. Baker and wife of Chicago; R. H. F. Mariner and G. W. Lane of San Francisco, and Miss Ida Lindley of Los Angeles are among the guests at the Greenleaf, Walbridge.

J. J. Wally, a prominent citizen of Denver, Colo., is in the city on a pleasure trip, and will spend a month or six weeks in looking over the beauties of Southern California. Mr. Wally is very much impressed with the favorable prospects of Los Angeles, and thinks it is destined to be a great city.

The Illinoisans. This evening the Illinois Association will give another of its unique entertainments at Masonic Hall, 29 South Spring street, beginning at 7:30. Beside the social, in which all are free to participate, there will be a variety of music by Prof. Stamm and his entire orchestra (Wilson, Julius Stamm, Fred Walker, Miss Minnie Conner, Nellie Conner, Lee and Yahl), singing by Mrs. Hendricks and Miss Reese, a brief address by the president, Ralph E. Hoyt, and recitations by Misses Kittle Richards, Rosa Harben and Maud Hoffman. A general invitation is extended.

Mass Meeting of Working People. There will be a mass meeting of unemployed working men and women, together with all interested in the subject of labor, at the courthouse on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Prominent speakers will address the meeting and suggest plans for securing employment for all. B. Fehnmann, the organizer of the Free Labor Bureau, will send out a committee of 75 to distribute circulars inviting all to attend the meeting. It is expected that many thousands of people will be present.

OIL AND GAS.

AN EFFORT TO FIND THAT BIG SYNDICATE.

But Thus Far Without Very Decided Results—Who Are the Los Angeles Members?—A Sale of the Puente Wells Reported.

The telegraphic columns of THE TIMES yesterday morning contained quite a long dispatch from Pittsburgh to the effect that a gigantic scheme for the development of the California natural gas territory is now in progress. It was represented that the capitalists who are at the head of the movement are George Westinghouse, Jr., a Pittsburgh millionaire, and the most prominent stockholder of the Fuel Gas and Electric Company, as well as a number of leading members of the Philadelphia Natural Gas Company. A number of prominent and wealthy residents of California, it was said, had taken stock in the new corporation, and the intention is to begin operations at once. The same company is to develop the oil-producing territory of California, but operations in that line will not be commenced until the gas development is well under way. The territory in which experts say plenty of natural fuel is to be found is located in the southern portion of California, not far from Los Angeles. So the story runs.

"The gas is all in the dispatches, I am afraid," said Lyman Stewart yesterday to a Times reporter when questioned about the natural-gas syndicate said to have been formed in the city. "The dispatches of the dispatch above referred to was the subject of general comment yesterday by business men throughout the city. Mr. Stewart stated that he had not known of any movement of the kind started for the immediate development of natural gas, and he could not say whether or not the project was in the near vicinity of Los Angeles. His opinion was that nearly all those engaged in the city known to take an active interest in the question were inclined to treat the genuineness of the enterprise with a large strain of skepticism.

William Lacy, upon being questioned, disclaimed any knowledge of the matter, but said he had not much doubt that proper and systematic work would result in the hoped-for discovery. A gentleman well informed on the developments and investigations so far made in the city known to take an active interest in the question were inclined to treat the genuineness of the enterprise with a large strain of skepticism.

The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce was very busy making inquiries yesterday, trying to locate some of the wealthy and prominent Californians co-operating with the eastern capitalists in gas development, but they failed to materialize. He had talked with pretty nearly every prominent business man who would be likely to know when such an important matter was being pushed, and while they hoped it would be done, they knew they had nothing of the enterprise so circumstantially detailed in the Associated Press dispatches.

One gentleman was found who says he knows Ashburner, who is mentioned in connection with the enterprise. Ashburner was at one time connected with the geological survey of Pennsylvania, and has the reputation of being a thorough-going oil and gas man.

A BIG DEAL. Reported Sale of the Puente Oil Wells for \$700,000. A large deal is in process of consummation, by which the Puente Oil Wells property will probably pass into the hands of a wealthy English syndicate. A TIMES reporter learned yesterday that Messrs. Lacy and Ward, who now operate the wells, and by whose vigorous and intelligent efforts they have been developed to their present capacity, have had several offers for their property, in the past few months, but had not entertained any of them until within the last few weeks. The price which is said to have been offered them is \$700,000, and the gentlemen composed of the syndicate are said to have exceptionally strong financial backing in London. The deal, which is one of the largest made recently in Los Angeles, and the largest in the oil-producing regions of Southern California, has been kept very quiet, and is not officially announced yet. Indeed, William Lacy, when approached yesterday by a TIMES reporter in regard to the matter, declined to be interviewed, only saying that he had received several offers for the property, and among them one within a short time past from the English syndicate referred to. It was learned that in one of the banks it was stated as a fact that the deal had been completed; that there was no option taken for future fulfillment of obligations, but that the figures of \$700,000 had been proposed and accepted as the price for the property, and that the new promoters would develop the property for all it is worth.

A QUEER PROGRAMME. That the Chicago Anarchists Jollied With. A gentleman of this city has received a programme prepared for the ball in Chicago in celebration of the recent decision of Judge Tuley favorable to the rights of the Anarchists to hold public meetings. It is very unique, being printed on a thin slab of wood with simulations of stamps, etc., to represent a cigar-box cover. The greater part of the text is in German, which, being translated, reads as follows: "Wanted—\$1118, for soap. John Mike & Co., Times. "The mouth no longer gagged; the tongue loosed. "Tuley, 1889. "Aurora Turnverein, 26th January, 1887. "When the Turner and his girl take a whirl. And the twain go out to skip the light fantastic. Then the bustle goes in unison electric. "CAUTION. "The designers of this nondescript, Aurora Turnverein, have complied with all the requirements of etiquette, every person is cautioned not to use this as a handkerchief else the offender will be brought before the court to answer the charge. "Factory, Aurora Turner Halle, State of Hilarity. "District, Dinnerpal Avenue."

The similitude of a cigar box cover is secured by the representation of an internal revenue stamp across one end and a paraphrase of the usual "Caution" label. The reverse of the programme contains the order of dance and the names of the committee. The board is punctured at one end and hung by a bender twine to go around the neck of the dancer, probably for a take-off on the so-called gay law.

The queer programme is at "Charlie's" barber-shop on Temple street. WILSON'S TRAIL. Report of Progress by Judge Eaton. Judge Eaton, who has charge of the work of improving Wilson's trail, was in the city yesterday. He says that by this evening his force of 15 men will have completed a passable trail three feet wide as far as the Half Way House. The harder half of the trail remains to be completed beyond that point. Judge Eaton thinks that the trail will be completed in about three weeks, and that as soon as the Harvard instrument arrives everything will be in readiness for its transportation to the summit. Pasadena people supply the sinews of war for the improvement of the trail.

Theodore G. Koerber, room 4, No. 10 Court street, has just issued a new map of the city, showing the wards and precincts according to the new charter. Call and purchase one.

TIE AND TRACK.

The Excursion Agents Effectually Knocked Out.

The excursion agents have been knocked plumb out of the ring by the Pullman and the Santa Fe Company. Up to a short time ago these agents were quite useful in bringing people to this coast, but like all servants who are given too many liberties, they got it into their heads that they owned the whole country.

Messrs. Pullman & Co. saw that something must be done to check them. A lengthy meeting was held in San Francisco last week, for the purpose of discussing ways and means for getting rid of the agents. The agents made a strong fight for what they considered to be their rights, but the railroad people would not be put off with windy talk, and they excluded the agents from the meeting, and continued their deliberations with closed doors. They adjourned several days ago, and their decision was kept a profound secret until yesterday afternoon, when the Pullman people announced that they will take charge of their excursion cars on the 11th inst., and that in the future the agents will not be allowed to use any of their cars.

This fell like a bomb shell in the camp of the excursion agents, and they excluded the agents from the meeting, and continued their deliberations with closed doors. They adjourned several days ago, and their decision was kept a profound secret until yesterday afternoon, when the Pullman people announced that they will take charge of their excursion cars on the 11th inst., and that in the future the agents will not be allowed to use any of their cars.

The Burlington people are determined to make things as comfortable as possible for their patrons. Beginning with the 10th inst., and that in the future the agents will not be allowed to use any of their cars. The Burlington people are determined to make things as comfortable as possible for their patrons. Beginning with the 10th inst., and that in the future the agents will not be allowed to use any of their cars.

COURT-MARTIALED. Long List of Soldiers Who Must Go to Jail. Under the designation of "General Court-martial Orders No. 1," issued from headquarters of the Department of the Pacific, the findings of several courts-martial have been made public. The several offenders and their punishments are as follows, all being private soldiers:

William H. Reed, troop I, Tenth Cavalry, for stealing and selling a cavalry great coat, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for six months; Joseph A. Lewis, troop I, Tenth Cavalry, stealing a watch, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for one year; John F. Hughes, troop I, Tenth Cavalry, stealing a watch, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for four months; William H. Miller, troop A, Tenth Cavalry, fighting dishonorably discharged, imprisonment for six months; James H. Smith, troop I, Tenth Cavalry, cursing a superior officer, imprisonment for three months; Charles Stalcraft, troop I, Tenth Cavalry, cursing a superior officer and defying arrest, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for two years; Charles F. Rucker, troop C, Tenth Cavalry, deserting, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for five years; John Green, troop C, Fourth Cavalry, drunk and disorderly, imprisonment for six months; Eugene H. Smith, troop M, Fourth Cavalry, deserting, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for four years; William Watson, troop M, Fourth Cavalry, deserting, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for four years; Daniel Schmidt, troop I, Fourth Cavalry, deserting, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for four months; Patrick Doyle, troop F, Fourth Cavalry, drunk on duty, imprisonment for four months; Richard J. Smith, troop D, Fourth Cavalry, drunk and disorderly, imprisonment for two months; James Clarke, company F, Ninth Infantry, absent without leave, imprisonment for four months; William H. Berry, troop K, Sixth Cavalry, deserting, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for one month; Charles Rupert, troop C, Sixth Cavalry, stealing two silk pocket handkerchiefs, dishonorably discharged and imprisonment for one year.

EVERY NIGHT I SCRATCHED

Until the Skin was Raw. Body Covered with Sores Like Spots of Mortar. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary cure your CUTICURA REMEDIES gave me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed again, while, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without avail. After giving up all hopes of recovery, I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper, and bought a box of CUTICURA, and purchased them from my druggist, and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scales gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and in a few days I was free from the disease. I am now well and healthy, and I can express in words the thanks to you for what the CUTICURA REMEDIES have done for me. My body was covered with sores, and I was an excruciating torment to behold. Now my skin is as nice and clear as a baby's.

GEORGE COTYER, Merrill, Wis. September 1, 1887. February 7, 1888.—Not a trace whatever of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. GEORGE COTYER.

We cannot do justice to the esteem in which CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, as curative Skin Remedies, prepared from it, and CUTICURA REMEDIES, the new method of curing skin diseases, have been made known to thousands who have been made happy by the cure of agonizing, humiliating, itching, scaly, and other skin diseases. It costs nothing to examine these lands.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 25c; SOAP, 25c; REMEDIES, 1c. Prepared by the CUTICURA REMEDY CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials. PIMPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped skin, and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

Catarrh to Consumption. Catarrh in its destructive force stands next to and undoubtedly leads on to consumption. It is therefore singular that those afflicted with this fearful disease should not make the object of their lives to rid themselves of it. Deceptive remedies concocted by ignorant pretenders to medical knowledge have weakened the confidence of the great majority of sufferers in all advertised remedies. They become resigned to a life of misery rather than venture themselves with doubtful palliatives.

But this will never do. Catarrh must be met at every stage and combated with all our might. In many cases the disease has assumed dangerous proportions. The bones and cartilages of the nose, the organs of hearing, of seeing and of tasting so affected as to be useless, the lungs so congested, the throat so inflamed and irritated as to produce a constant and distressing cough.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE meets every phase of Catarrh, from a simple head cold to the most loathsome and destructive stages. It is local and constitutional. Instant in relieving, permanent in curing, safe, economical and never-failing. Each package contains one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAT, SOLVENT, and an IMPROVED INHALER, with treatise; price, \$1. FOTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

PAINS AND WEAKNESSES. OF FEMALES. Instantly relieved by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. A new, most successful, instantaneous and infallible pain-killing plaster, especially adapted to relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, and all other pains. Warranted vastly superior to all other plasters, and the most perfect Antidote to Pain, Inflammation and Weakness yet compounded. At all druggists, 2 cents; for \$1.00, or postpaid, send for a box. FOTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Unclassified. If any dealer sells him the W. L. Douglas shoes without name of W. L. Douglas on the bottom, put him down as a fraud.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN. Best in the world. Examined by \$2.00 GENUINE HAND-SEWED SHOE. \$2.50 POLICE AND FARMER'S SHOE. \$3.00 WORKINGMAN'S SHOE. \$3.50 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES. All made in U.S.A. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR LADIES. Best Material. Best Style. Best Fitting. Guaranteed to last. W. L. DOUGLAS, BROOKTON, MASS.

Real Estate.

Lankershim Ranch Land and Water Company.

—12,000 ACRES—

—FINEST—

SAN FERNANDO VALLEY LANDS

10 Miles Northwest of Los Angeles.

On Main Line of the Southern Pacific Railroad,

NOW OFFERED IN TRACTS OF 5, 10, 20 AND 40 ACRES.

\$35 to \$165 Per Acre!

Terms, One-quarter Cash, Balance 1, 2 and 3 Years. Deferred Payments Bear Interest at 7 Per Cent. Per Annum.

Apply, Peaches, Pears, Prunes, Figs, Plums, Cherries, Persimmons, Raisins and Apples, as well as all kinds of fruit, grow to all kinds of crops, without irrigation. The soil is a deep, rich, sandy loam. An inexhaustible supply of water, from the San Fernando River, is available to all. Mr. Byron G. Clark, the well known and experienced nurseryman, has purchased large tracts of these lands and planted them to orchards. They reward them as the very best lands in Los Angeles county for the cultivation of all kinds of deciduous fruits, olives and English walnuts, and owing to their near proximity to Los Angeles city, the cheapest lands in Southern California at the price they are now offered. It costs nothing to examine these lands.

—APPLY TO—

LEWIS S. HOYT, Secretary, 44 N. SPRING ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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Pacific Furniture Company.

AUCTION SALE!

\$50,000 WORTH

—OF—

FURNITURE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF THE

PACIFIC FURNITURE CO.,

Nos. 226, 228 & 230 South Main St.,

BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,

COMMENCING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, AT 10 A.M.,

And Continuing from Day to Day Until All is Sold.

Sale Positive and Without Reserve.

BY ORDER OF STOCKHOLDERS.

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TELEPHONE 900.

PRICE, SINGLE TON, DELIVERED, \$11.

Per 100 Pounds, in yard. Sacked, 60 Cents.

CAR LOTS A SPECIALTY.

NOT \$7.00 ONLY \$3.50

DEWEY'S ART PARLORS.

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WATCH REPAIRING!

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Real Estate.

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—12,000 ACRES—

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RAILROAD ROBBERS.

A BLAST AGAINST MONOPOLIES FROM BLANTON DUNCAN.

How the Great Corporations impose on the Public—Remarkable Ignorance of Individual Rights—Regarding the Development of the State.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8. (To the Editor of THE TIMES.) In 1871 I came to California, having a not unimportant experience, and obtaining proof of at least 100 violations of the law, on that trip over the Santa Fe. My family and myself were made up for months from the exposure and discomfort, and I was inclined to take measures which would have resulted in a series of fines to the amount of probably \$500,000 against the corporation. Reflection and consideration showed me that the wrong came from a subordinate. To the men of Boston and New England who had brought such benefit to Southern California, and other localities, without oppression, extortion and return, there was something due in return from everybody, even the strangers, who came here. These railroad owners were clean handed—charged with no piracy, no spoliation, no high-handed, arbitrary and insolent domination. And so my letter to the Interstate Commission gave the fact of abuses and errors, without making any charges of law-breaking, for which the company could have been made responsible for the acts of subordinates. But that letter was published by the New York World, and copies sent to Senators, with the suggestion by me that the giant railroads would laugh at fines when their attorneys on salaries could postpone, year after year, actions brought, until the litigants were worn out and disgusted with hopes never becoming fruition. That the only method to strike down the villainies of soulless corporations was to inflict the penalty of penitentiary and fine upon every person connected with the railroad, who could be convicted of the illegal act. And that charge the Senate made last August, and the House of Representatives have agreed in substance with the Senate; and the law will be passed this week and go to the President for his approval. The subordinates and employees will find that their day of being shielded by the huge corporation has passed; and that for each infringement of law there will be swift punishment visited upon the offender personally. If nobody else will take it upon himself to see that the wronged and oppressed can obtain advantage of the powers now granted under the new law of going right into the Supreme Court of the United States, and demanding and receiving prompt action, without waiting for regular terms and district attorneys, I may take the opportunity of spending my leisure time in receiving the complaints and appearing as their attorney in the courts.

Common carriers are not granted vast privileges and benefits simply for their own profit, and to make them enormous fortunes. There is a correlative duty attaching to every franchise granted by the people that they shall derive proper advantages and services likewise. So it is the intention of the Congress to include distinctly in the present law all the express companies. It is a common carrier, and it is common sense that they are now embraced in all these restrictions; but it is proposed to make it specific this year. From here to the Western States the express charges 15 or 20 cents per pound, and \$2000 per carload. When the railroad ships many kinds of goods through for about \$125 per carload. The syndicate which owns the railroad owns in great part the express, and until the past week the Pullman and the Great Northern have been able to create trusts and monopolies and break down competition between public carriers enhances the prices of all necessities of life and makes the burden more onerous upon the poorer classes—especially when, for the sake of saving wages, white citizens are discharged from the railroad work and Chinese employed at smaller wages. Wherein does the common carrier show itself beneficial to the community when it forestalls the market and raises prices of food, and at the same time creates a great class of impoverished unemployed white men and women in our midst for the benefit of the heathen foreigner?

Not content with the high prices, and the exactions under their illegal combinations, the railroads have resorted upon placing on their one-sided contracts "released," "at owner's risk," and they have the impudence to charge on freight such prices as \$3.95 per 100 pounds, and insert in their blank that they will only be "responsible for \$3 per 100 pounds." Of course this is a premium offered for robbing, if it could be enforced, as valuable packages go forward worth \$100 or more per 100 pounds. The subordinate has only to steal it and claim that it was destroyed, pay the \$5 and put the balance in his pocket. Time and again the courts have decided that such conditions are utterly void, there being no consideration, even if accepted by the shipper. Hundreds of people, ignorant of their rights, are swindled every month in this way. The last decision on the subject was rendered by the Supreme Court of Kentucky on the 21st of November, 1887 (Spalding vs. Adams Express), in which the Court declared it was against public policy to permit a shipper to contract not to claim the full damage done by a common carrier, and that the provision inserted by the express stipulating that they were not to be held responsible for breakage of glass packages was utterly void, and a judgment for full value was rendered against the express.

The Southern Pacific has been refusing to carry freight to El Paso, and will greatly worry that community, though the railroad must be beaten in the end; and if the merchants would go into court to have the corporation fined it would take many a \$1000 bill to settle the count. The rate per carload from San Francisco to the Missouri River on sugar is 65 cents and is now \$1 on beans. Before it was 60 or 70 cents. El Paso is hundreds of miles shorter in transit, and yet on sugar the Southern Pacific refuses to ship at less than \$1.60. As you, perhaps, have not seen reference to the litigation I give you the statement:

"Judge Falvey's court yesterday was engaged in the hearing of a case of more than ordinary importance to every business man in El Paso. In October last I. Haas ordered a carload of sugar from San Francisco, to be shipped in carload lots, to the City of Mexico; and when the sugar reached this point Mr. Haas, by replevin, secured possession of it and placed it in his store at El Paso. The freight rate from San Francisco to the City of Mexico was \$3 per hundred on the sugar, but for hauling to El Paso the Southern Pacific

was only to receive 96 cents per hundred, at which rate Mr. Haas offered to settle with the road, but refused to pay the \$1.04 which the Mexican Central was to have received for hauling the sugar from El Paso to the City of Mexico. The rate from San Francisco to El Paso is termed a local rate by the Southern Pacific and is \$1.50 per hundred. The road is suing Mr. Haas to make him pay the local rate. There are half a dozen suits of the same character filed against other business men of El Paso, all of which will go as goes the case of Mr. Haas, which is considered a test case. At present the Texas and Pacific is, under protest, allowing El Paso merchants to take off at this point freight billed through to the City of Mexico by paying that road its pro rata of the through rate pending decision in the Haas case. But the Southern Pacific refuses to accept any San Francisco freight for Mexico via this city."

If such domination could be maintained the people would simply be in the grasp of the corporation, and all business would be controlled just as it was before the Santa Fe came in to relieve this coast. It would be the greatest calamity of this decade if the Santa Fe should be pushed to the wall and the same syndicate holding the Southern Pacific could get possession of its franchises. At present the Santa Fe is crippled financially, and it is compelled to do things from fear of a railroad fight which might utterly ruin its stockholders. When suggested to a prominent official that it should not do certain illegal things, the response was they couldn't help it, as the other fellows ordered it, and they had to or go to a contest which would destroy the present ownership.

It does not always follow that the masses can be dictated to and pour their unwilling contributions into the coffers of those who grasp after the whole earth. So the illegal combination was put up to no more and killed trade. The Morning Call of February 8th gives some solid facts.

At no time during the last three years has the overland business been so poor on the Southern Pacific system as at present. In the yards and depots at Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles, thousands of freight cars and hundreds of passenger coaches lie idle. Purchased in anticipation of a continuance of the tremendous rush of last year and the year previous, they now appear apparently superfluous. The incoming and outgoing overlands, both via the Central and Southern routes, are nearly empty. Few passengers are either entering or leaving the State. Railroad agents and ticket-sellers agree that their business was never so duller. The rates now in force actually prevent California dealers from doing business outside of the Pacific Slope States.

A PROTECTIVE TARIFF.

The tariff excludes them from participation in the business of Colorado and the Missouri and Mississippi River States as completely as though these tributaries were part of a foreign empire. During the period previous to the formation of the Transcontinental Association the produce merchants of this State had boldly reached out, and had succeeded in obtaining a large portion of the business of Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri. It was not uncommon, during the season, for six or eight carloads of beans to go east daily, or for a similar quantity of vegetables, cabbage, potatoes, etc. The new rates, however, prohibit any such shipments. It is impossible for the dealer to pay a rate of \$1 per 100 pounds to the river on these products and compete with the growers of Wisconsin and other States. Under the old rates, ranging from 60 to 70 cents, it was possible to obtain a fair share of the business. The old rate never went higher than 75 cents and the size of the shipments encouraged growers in the State to sow a tremendous acreage, thus producing an immense crop. It is a fact that one-half of this crop has yet been sown. The warehouses of the State contain thousands of tons of beans, which are useless under the present condition of rates. Another California staple—canned peaches—is also suffering a set-back for the same reason. Only very small quantities of canned goods, beans and other California products are being shipped East. In fact, the overland transportation interest is in a state of actual stagnation.

REALIZING THE SITUATION.

The traffic men are gradually realizing that something is up; that causes outside the general lull after a storm are conspiring to stop shipments, and, consequently, produce revenue. The reports of the secretary to the general manager and vice-president speedily find their way to the traffic department, upon which devolves the work of furnishing the business for the operating department to take care of. The implication is gradually growing that the rates on California products are too high. The recent adjustment of the transcontinental tariff in Chicago resulted in a general advance, which has hitherto been chiefly effective in entrepôts of California. The shipper and shippers are forcing them to confine their operations to this side of the Sierras.

AN ACCUMULATION OF STOCKS.

The result, of course, is a tremendous accumulation of stocks, which will interfere very much with the prosperity of the State during the coming year if some means cannot be devised to get rid of the surplus. The question has assumed such serious proportions, and the results of the accumulation of canned goods, etc., are likely to be so disastrous that the managers are seriously thinking of having the rates on California products reduced. Shippers argue that if the railroads can carry to local sugar and barley to the Missouri River for 65 cents, they can haul vegetables, canned goods and beans at something under \$1 and \$1.10 per 100 pounds. The rate-making power, however, is no longer in the hands of the individual freight agents. Chairman Leeds alone is empowered to modify rates between meetings of the association.

There is the situation in a nutshell, "which will interfere very much with the prosperity of the State during the coming year." What does the syndicate care for that, if they can devise some means to pour the people's revenues into their coffers? Isn't it time for the Legislature at Sacramento to take cognizance of these questions, just as Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Texas are doing, and enact laws of the same character, with heavy penalties, such as Congress is passing and considering?

I have still something to say on the subject of their opposition to our people procuring cheap and delicious food. Very truly, BLANTON DUNCAN.

One of Jones's Gems. (Sacramento Bee.)

Sam Jones got off this brilliant gem in Los Angeles: "You say you don't believe in hell. Well, that don't make any difference; your opinion isn't worth anything." That is the kind of rot this slinger of biliousness uses as a means to bring people to Jesus.

SUGAR BEETS.

Spreckels's Plans—Operations at Fullerton.

FULLERTON, Jan. 16. (Correspondence of THE TIMES.) As the result of the correspondence between J. D. Spreckels and H. G. Wilshire of the Fullerton Land Company, it appears that Mr. Spreckels is very favorably impressed with the adaptability of the Fullerton soil, from chemical analysis, and with its favorable situation as to shipping facilities, and particularly with Mr. Wilshire's proposition of free water and land, together with crude oil, piped from the Puente wells, at cost.

A new objection is presented in the attitude of the Senate in reducing the tariff on sugar 50 per cent., and Mr. Spreckels says that until this threat is removed he not only is disinclined to put any more capital into sugar, but that he must close his Watsonville plant if the bill goes through.

The Watsonville factory is an imposing structure, costing \$450,000, and employing 70 hands.

The Watsonville farmers are making fortunes growing beets. Mr. Spreckels pays \$4 per ton for 14° beets, and 50 cents per ton additional for every degree over 14°. One man raised 300 tons of 20° beets on 10 acres, for which he received \$2100. This yield, however, was exceptional. Mr. Spreckels's chemist predicts, from his analysis of 10 different grades of Fullerton soil, that since it is so much superior to that of Watsonville, he thinks 20° will be an average test of Fullerton beets, and considering that Fullerton has a much warmer winter climate than Watsonville, with unrivaled irrigating facilities, it is his opinion that there will be no difficulty in raising 20° crops of beets per year. But the vital point to be determined is the tariff. There is a strong effort now being made by the combined forces of the beet, cane and sorghum growers to have a bounty of 1 cent per pound allowed, coming out of the tariff, for a 50 per cent. reduction in the tariff.

If this is done, and there are good chances of the compromise going through the Senate, Mr. Spreckels will be satisfied, and it is hoped, will consummate the final arrangements for establishing his plant at Fullerton. Col. Robert Tobin, president of the Hibernia Savings Bank of San Francisco, has taken our bank organization in hand, and the bank of Fullerton will open its doors for business March 1st. Col. Tobin is a warm personal friend of Mr. J. D. Spreckels, and his influence had much to do with the selection of Fullerton as a favorable locality for the beet sugar refinery.

Bill App's Story of Sam Jones.

Bill App tells this of Sam Jones's part in Sherman's march to the sea, in the Atlanta Constitution: "Sam Jones and a few dare devils hung on their flanks, and stole horses and mules most every night and hid them away off in the swamps. Sam was nothing but a top of 16, but they say that he stole over 100, and gave them all away to the poor people who had lost their stock. You see he got some old blue Yankee clothes and put them on, and went about among the guards who had charge of the extra horses, and he made out like he was a Yankee, too, and he generally carried with him a bottle of whiskey and a deck of cards, and got them drunk and gambled with them, and before morning he would have several of their horses and mules away off in a swamp. He was just as full of mischief then as he is now, though his mischief was of a different kind. He was fighting the Yankees then, and he is fighting the old boys now, and there isn't so much difference after all."

HE SAVED MY LIFE.

I consulted a great many physicians; none gave me any hope. At last I went to see one who had considerable reputation in the treatment of lung diseases. He gave me a thorough examination, and said my right lung was badly ulcerated, but if the disease could be kept from extending to the left, which was probable, I could be cured. I took new courage, and commenced treatment. I had had many severe hemorrhages from the lungs; was so debilitated that I was a mere skeleton; could not sleep at night for the cough and expectoration of mucus and during the day I felt that my efforts to get up the corruption must disgust my nearest friends. I could not sit up more than half of the time, and was unable to take any exercise on account of shortness of breath. My appetite was poor, and food would often distress me greatly, and night sweats were taking what little strength I had left. I am satisfied that Dr. W. N. Davis, 454 North Spring street, saved my life, as I could see that from the first my strength increased, my breath came longer, and I gained in flesh so as to astonish even myself. I am in perfect health now, and have secured a day's sickness for over a year. My cough is gone, all the distressing symptoms have disappeared, even to the hacking and spitting of mucus from catarrh in the head. I make this statement for the benefit of those who are troubled as I was, and to perhaps convince them that they are not past hope.

Go and have a talk with the Doctor. He will change nothing for an examination, and will tell you frankly if he can cure you. For further information address Warren C. Lindsay, Southwestern House, Mayo street, or postoffice general delivery.

The above is but one of the many testimonials Dr. W. N. Davis has on file at his office, 454 North Spring street. Hereafter a new one will be published every week, and we will endeavor to convince the most skeptical that many so-called incurable diseases can be cured. He tells not what he can do, but what he has done, and if any one doubts his ability he invites an investigation, as every one whose name is used will reside in the city and can be interviewed.

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Removal. Herr Arnold Kutner, teacher of German, has removed his office to 387 South Spring street, between Fourth and Fifth.

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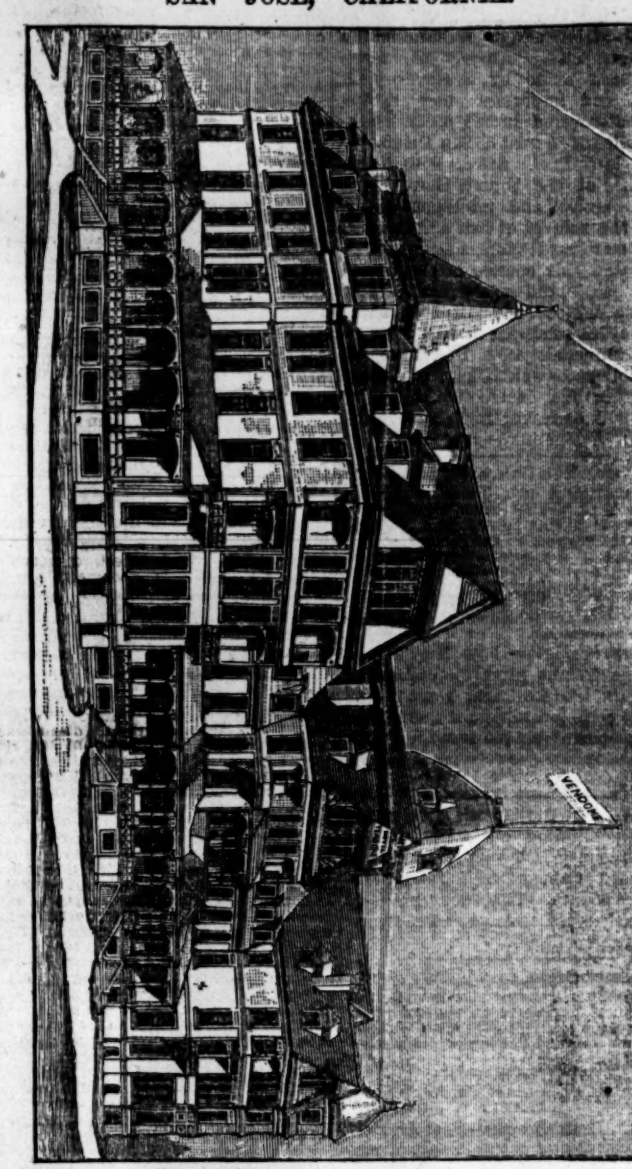
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POINTS OF THE MORNING'S NEWS:

The recent correspondence and protocols of the late conference on Samoa affairs submitted to Congress. Unemployed workmen rioting in Rome. Remarkable recovery of a lost child in Chicago. West Virginia. Senate. Conference for force to attend sessions of the State Senate. Boulanger wants France to adopt the United States Constitution. The Samoan conference at Berlin to open very soon. Many St. Louis merchants victimized by a defaulter. Proceedings in Congress. Attempt to wreck a building with dynamite in New York. Le Caron continues his revelations before the Tariff Commission. Another investigation of Alaska affairs by Congress probable. Proceedings of the State Legislature. Terrible confession of a murderer at Wilkesbarre, Pa. Senator Plumb urged for a Cabinet position. Singular mining accident near Leadville, Colo. Heavy defalcation in New York. Fall in a theater at Aldershot, England. Count Tolstoy resigns. Fire in a hospital at Madrid. Renewed agitation of the annexation question in Canada. The San Diego Sun changes hands. A natural gas struck at Santa Barbara. A Pomona vineyardist discovers a remedy for vine pests. Artesian water found near Marysville. Failure of the Pacific Guano Company of Boston.

Ten millions of dollars were expended last year in Los Angeles county in new buildings. It is a good showing and is not particularly suggestive of hard times.

The local press has, we believe, done full justice to rumors regarding the early resumption of work on the Tenth-street hotel, and is now entitled to a rest until actual work is commenced on that structure.

One cloudy day for the month of January—that is our Los Angeles record. How is that for winter weather. O storm-blown, and blast-beaten, and frost-chilled dwellers of the old and effete East?

It is almost a pity that some Japanese laws cannot be introduced in Southern California. In that country the farmer who lets his land lie idle, or overgrown with weeds, suddenly finds his acres taken from him, and given to those more provident and industrious. What a shaking up there would be around here if such a law went into effect.

It is estimated that \$2000 per week go to the Chinese laundries in this city. Twice that sum leaves the city every week for Louisiana, to fatten the already bulging purses of the lottery managers. Express.

Just so, and the Express is instrumental in swelling the amount by its prominent advertisements of the lottery, every one of which advertisements, by the way, is an infringement of the law.

The Republican City Committee, at its session last night, refused to adopt the precinct plan for the election of delegates, and adhered to the ward plan previously decided upon. The apportionment was fixed as follows: First Ward, 15 delegates; Second Ward, 20; Third, 23; Fourth, 15; Fifth, 6; Sixth, 6; Seventh, 10; Eighth, 10; Ninth, 7—total, 135 delegates. The times for holding the primaries and the convention were not changed, and perhaps it is just as well.

That scheme to import Chinese coolies by the steamship load by way of Lower California, described in this issue of THE TIMES, should be nipped in the bud. It is well known that hundreds of Chinamen and Chinawomen are being smuggled across the frontier of British Columbia, to the great profit of the smugglers. Let an example be made of the men engaged in this nefarious practice, that they may be discouraged at the start, or we shall find ourselves no better off than we were before the Exclusion Act was passed.

Our correspondent, Col. Blanton Duncan, gets in another severe blow at the railroad today. Among other things, he shows how one company is in danger of absorption by another, thus increasing the monopoly now existing, and how the selfish and greedy policy of the railroads is keeping back the progress of the State by reducing travel to a minimum, and greatly decreasing freight shipments. It looks as if matters were rapidly reaching a point where the great railroad corporations and the United States Government will become unable to co-exist, and that one of these great powers would have to swallow up the other. When such a case as this arises, it is not much to be wondered at that the nation will do.

THE TIMES ANNUAL.

THE TIMES Annual for 1889 is now on sale to the trade and the general public. It may be purchased from the news agents, at the bookstores, or singly and in quantities at the Times office.

It is a 36-page publication, equivalent in bulk of contents to a 300-page book, check full of valuable and interesting matter. It is especially adapted for sending to friends at a distance, who desire information regarding this section, its compilation having been undertaken with special reference to this purpose. The sending of one copy is better than the writing of one hundred letters. It contains a carefully prepared statement of Southern California's many advantages and few drawbacks, together with a complete exposition of our resources.

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FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

Landowners who have farming lands in this section for sale at reasonable prices and on easy terms are invited to forward their names and addresses to THE TIMES, when they will receive blanks to fill up with particulars, for publication in a classified list of such lands which we shall publish as soon as complete returns are received. The blanks are now ready. We desire to have them filled up promptly and returned to us, so that the descriptions may be published together in the issue of February 23d.

What Should Be.

This so-called winter weather, which comes as naturally as the sun rising, is a marvelous surprise to those who have recently left the inhospitable regions to the eastward of the Rockies and come to dwell among us, and the universal testimony is that it would be impossible to find more perfect climatic conditions than exist here. A winter in which the orange ripens, and the more tender banana reaches its perfection in the open air, is not a winter invested with any terrors even for the most feeble.

The secret of danger in the colder climates of the continent lies in the extremes which exist, and also the sudden changes of temperature which prevail, and the discovery that the thermometer can be almost universally depended upon in this section is a discovery which will largely influence immigration. We have this in our favor over all that the best climates of the Southern States can offer.

With proper regard to sanitary laws and a proper care of ourselves, there is no reason whatever why the people of this coast should not show a remarkable degree of longevity, with active mental and physical powers sustained to the end. We can avoid here very much that tends to ill-health and decay that cannot be so completely escaped elsewhere. First of all, throughout the entire year we can breathe pure air. We do not need to sit in furnace-heated rooms and inhale a burnt up and vitiated atmosphere, for a little fire upon the hearth will keep us warm in our coldest weather; and then we do not need to close our doors against the outer air and sunshine, so that virtually we can breathe the pure outdoor air from January to December in its most perfect natural state. Then we have no deadly miasmas which make the evening and night air dangerous. Consumptives have come to Southern California and, from choice, slept in tents from the beginning to the end of the year. And this sleeping out of doors they have found to be one of their best tonics. It has braced them up and strengthened them, healed their weak lungs, and made strong men and women of them. Living out of doors so constantly, they never take cold and progress steadily in the direction of perfectly restored health.

There is also another great advantage to be considered by the farmer who is looking in this direction from his farm in the East. It is this: He may plow and sow and gather in his harvest with the temperature perfectly conducive to his physical comfort. The scorching and blinding heat of eastern harvest days he will not encounter here. Nor will he fear that his hay and his grain will be spoiled by the sudden shower. Moreover, he can take comfort in a wider range of productions. He can grow almost anything that he may desire, and the return will be larger than the soil of the old home yielded. He will find here also a growing market for whatever he may produce, as well as fair prices. Yankee energy and thrift brought here would see that no portion of the crops grown were allowed to go to waste. With an orange orchard, only the best fruit would be allowed to go to market, for the desirability of an established reputation for the best fruits would be clearly recognized. The poorer grades would be made up into jellies, jams and marmalades, instead of being allowed to rot on the ground, and these would bring good prices, for the whole world offers a market for them. Then in the alfalfa fields would be the hogs and the cattle, after a time Southern California would furnish all her own pork, smoke all of her own hams, provide all the beef that her people consume, raise every bit of her own poultry, supply all the eggs, cheese and butter required for her people.

It will come to pass when our farmers make the most of their opportunities; when our horticulturists are wise according to their generation; and when some of the thousands of acres that are now allowed to be idle and unimproved are brought under cultivation.

It is a reproach to the thrift and en-

LOS ANGELES TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1889.

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THOSE PROTOCOLS.

More Inside History About Samoan Affairs.

Bayard Urges Bismarck That a Truce Be Proclaimed.

The Berlin Conference to Meet at an Early Date.

Germany's Greed the Cause of the Failure of the Negotiations at Washington—How Saville West Helped Bismarck—Bayard's Defense of His Course.

By Telegram to The Times.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Samoan conference will open in a few days at Berlin. The other two acts of the conference will be the visit to Berlin in connection with this matter.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The recall of the American Consul-General, Sewall, has produced an excellent impression here.

The papers urge the necessity for the recall of the English Consul also, alleging that he contrived largely to the trouble. The three powers might as well be represented by other trustworthy agents, who would assist in bringing about a friendly settlement.

DIPLOMATIC DOINGS.

Bismarck's Recent Offer and Bayard's Reply.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The protocols of the official minutes of the conferences on Samoa affairs held in this city in 1887, together with the correspondence of the subject, were laid before Congress this afternoon. In his letter of transmittal President Cleveland says that the Governments of Germany and Great Britain have consented to their publication. The first inclosure is a telegram from Minister Pendleton to Secretary Bayard, dated Berlin, February 1st, in which he says that the statement of the Samoan conference, by Count Aro Valley, Secretary of the Samoan Government, has been received. The German Government has rebuked its officers for the declaration of martial law against foreigners had anticipated the statement he (Pendleton) had been instructed to make to the German Government.

On February 1st Secretary Bayard wrote to Count Aro Valley, German Minister at Washington, acknowledging the receipt of this advice, and saying it was in advance of the verbal note the Count had read him that morning.

BISMARCK'S PROPOSAL.

The memorandum of instructions of Prince Bismarck to the German Minister at Washington, read by the latter to the Secretary of State, February 4th, is as follows:

The present situation in Samoa regarding the interests of the three powers renders it necessary to renew the attempt to bring the future of those islands to an understanding. The position of the three powers makes it their duty to stop this bloody combat, accompanied by the barbarous customs of those not numerous tribes, for whose welfare, according to the judgment of the civilized world, it is the duty of the three powers to intervene. Bismarck, in consequence, considers it the duty of the participating governments to put an end, by agreement of the treaty powers, to the troubles which have originated in Samoa, by the restitution of peace among the Samoans themselves, and so make an end of future bloodshed and the miseries of the people. The result of the consultation which took place in 1887 at Washington, according to the equal rights of the treaty powers, it seems proper that the place for negotiations should be at Berlin. In consequence, Bismarck invites the Government of the United States to a conference regarding Samoa to take place at Berlin, and similar invitation has been made to the British Government.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACCEPTANCE.

On February 5th the Secretary of State sent a communication to Count Aro Valley, Secretary of the Samoan Government, in which he expressed the desire of the United States to bring the future of those islands to an understanding. The performance was given with more than the old-time fire and the delightful solos, Miss Vincent's lullaby, Miss Lane's coquettish song about women's dress, Mr. Taylor's love-song and poetical ballad, and Drew's tale communicated to him by the ducky bird, and Mr. Carleton's song (by request) "Bought and Sold." The audience, by Mr. Carleton's song, were all very much amused, and the performance, by Mr. Carleton's song, were all very much amused, and the performance, by Mr. Carleton's song, were all very much amused.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE OPERA-HOUSE.—That *Erminie* is as popular as ever was most conclusively proven by the enormous house that greeted the Carleton Company last evening. All the theater habitués were there, and all seemed to find pleasure in this most picturesque of all the light operas of the day. The performance was given with more than the old-time fire and the delightful solos, Miss Vincent's lullaby, Miss Lane's coquettish song about women's dress, Mr. Taylor's love-song and poetical ballad, and Drew's tale communicated to him by the ducky bird, and Mr. Carleton's song (by request) "Bought and Sold." The audience, by Mr. Carleton's song, were all very much amused, and the performance, by Mr. Carleton's song, were all very much amused.

THE INTER OCEAN VERY JUSTLY SAYS: "It locally plays a part in selecting the Cabinet the Pacific States can rightfully claim to a representative. Oregon opened the ball and California did a noble part."

A CURE FOR VINE PESTS.

POMONA, Feb. 8.—The statement is published here that Grati Miranda, a vineyardist of Los Angeles county, has found a cure for the strange disease that has devastated many acres of wine and raisin vineyards in Southern and Central California. The following is said to be the cure: Two pounds of bluestone, three pounds of slacked lime and 50 gallons of water. This is sprayed upon the vines with a pump.

A PAPER CHANGES HANDS.

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 8.—The Evening Sun announces today that it has been purchased by J. B. Berry and Walter G. Smith, editor and associate editor of the Union and Bee. Both gentlemen have resided in San Francisco, and will take charge of the Sun on Monday. The consideration was \$20,000.

A Month's Travel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The Southern Pacific Company reports the following number of passengers carried on its overland lines during the month of January: Eastward, 47,078; westward, 86,623; total, 133,701. Of these 5389 were first and 7981 second-class.

Dakota's Young Men.

Quite a noticeable feature connected with the settlement of Dakota is the number of young men between the ages of 21 and 35 making up her population. They predominate, whether on the farm, in the professions and business undertakings, in political and official management of Territorial and local affairs, and give to every enterprise that push and ambitious effort which has made a national reputation for the people.

THE PROTOCOLS.

Negotiations That Failed Through Germany's Greed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The protocol of the first conference shows that the German representative set forth that Malletto's having notoriously violated his treaty rights with Germany, and having but a small minority of followers among the natives, Tamasese having the support of the great majority, the election of a new King must take place. Then in order to secure peace and order in the islands a foreign representative should be appointed as advisor to the King, and to act as a mandatory of the three treaty powers. He also suggested a revision of the principle of absolute equality of the three powers on the islands.

Secretary Bayard suggested a scheme for a constitutional government for Samoa with a native legislature, and for securing its independence and autonomy, including the acknowledgment of Malletto as King and Tamasese as Vice-King.

The English representative, through Sir Lionel Sackville-West, suggested an agreement among the treaty powers that one of them should act as advisor to the Samoan Government, and in view of the preponderance of German interests there, was willing to let Germany have the first term of five years.

At the second meeting there was a long discussion of the details of the Government to be created. Secretary Bayard consented to a new election, but insisted that it be a native election, free and unawed. Sir Lionel Sackville-West, however, insisted that the election should be held by a committee of the three powers.

Bayard thereupon proposed to continue the election until the next meeting, on February 15th, when the committee would be organized. The latter also insisted whether the newly-elected king should not be approved by the powers, to which the English representative replied, insisting that there must be a free election.

GERMANY'S GREED.

Von Alvensleben then read a formal statement of the position of his Government, in which he says there is only one course left to place upon the island, and that is to place upon the island a government of the three powers, and to secure the maintenance of order and peace, and to secure the development of commerce and intercourse, should nominate the official. West assented to this. Bayard said the native government was to preserve its own existence.

At the fourth meeting Bayard said he had not the slightest desire to exercise any preponderance over Germany and Great Britain, but he did desire to see the native influence upheld by the three powers equally and for a common purpose. He desired also to see the importance of the practical neutralization of the island.

At the fifth meeting Bayard declared that the German plan would result in inequality, which would grow larger, but West would not concede his position.

BAYARD'S DEFENSE.

His Baltimore Organ Replies to Sewall's Charges.

BAITMORE, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] Secretary Bayard said to a representative of the Baltimore organ today that the date for the meeting of the Berlin conference had not been determined yet, but doubtless will be very soon, as the Administration is very near its close. The points to be contended for by this country will be the pacification of Samoa, the restoration of its autonomy and the protection of American interests. There is reasonable ground for hoping that will be secured, and it would be a large number of German troops or partisan jealousy would succeed in throwing any obstacle in the way. Prince Bismarck has shown a disposition to settle the matter amicably. He and his son have come out of their long exile, and the friends of the German Empire, and Bayard, of course, can only take them at their word and meet them in a similar spirit.

The Sun says: "The Administration might well say: 'Save me from my friends, in view of the extraordinary conduct of Consul-General Sewall and Commander Bates, and the refusal to make any comment upon Mr. Sewall's interview, but it may be stated that the department in asking for his resignation was not actuated by any personal feeling, but by the conclusion that to send Sewall back to Samoa, in view of his notorious hostility to Mr. Bayard's views as to what ought to be done, would be for the Secretary of State to stultify himself. Also Mr. Sewall has expressed himself in bitter terms against Germany and to send an avowed enemy of Germany to Samoa on the eve of the proposed conference would be a slap in the face to Bismarck. Mr. Bates has been a part of his report on Samoa was omitted from the documents sent to the Senate. Consequently the State Department is explained that he was sent out to gather facts, not opinions, and that the part of his report which was put in the Washington Herald was not meant to prove that this country ought to establish a protectorate over Samoa. As this portion of the report was not germane to diplomatic negotiations, it was not official dispatch, it was not sent to the Senate."

THE LATE FIGHT.

A Hawaiian Version of the Recent Battle.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] Hawaiian papers received by the Irish Irwin, from Honolulu, give a translated account of the battle of December 17th between the Samoans and Germans, as witnessed by an attaché of the Hawaiian Embassy. He states that an attempt of the Germans was anticipated to carry off King Mafafu, as was done with Malletto, and that when the boats put off from the German ships early in the morning the natives were on their guard, and the Germans refused to answer their challenge, and hostilities ensued. On Malletto's side seven were killed.

After the fight the Germans directed their spy-glasses on shore, where a group of eight Samoans were seated about a fire roasting fowls. A shell was fired among them and seven were killed. On the German side, the attaché says, 21 were killed, and six of these had their heads cut off and buried separately. There were 35 wounded, most of whom it was thought would die. The Germans afterward fired the Samoan houses.

NATURAL GAS AT SANTA BARBARA.

SANTA BARBARA, Feb. 8.—A large flow of gas was struck yesterday morning on land of Russell Heath of Carpinteria. Men boring for water noticed a peculiar odor and touched a water pipe with the mouth of the well, when the flame sprang many feet in the air. The flow seems permanent and steady.

TALE OF A TOT.

Recovery of a Kidnaped Chicago Child.

Her Insane Father Restored to Reason by Her Return.

A Real Romance from the City by the Lake.

Other Eastern Dispatches—Dynamiters Attempt to Wreck a Brewery in New York—St. Louis Merchants Hearing a Deported Specialist.

By Telegram to The Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] Little 6-year-old Annie Redmond, who was kidnaped nearly a year ago, and for whom search was made nearly paralleling that of the lost Charlie Ross, was returned to her home this evening by a singular chance. The strange feature of the case is that the child has never been outside the city, was at one time since the kidnaping a subject of court proceedings, and for two months past has been in a public institution. A Mrs. Harper went today to the Home for the Friendless, looking for a child to adopt, and was attracted by a little girl in the schoolroom whose face was very familiar. Making inquiries of the child she was told that her name was Flora Gurley. Mrs. Harper persisted in her questioning, and the little one finally said that her "right papa's name" was John Redmond. Mrs. Harper, who had been a neighbor of the Redmond family, then discovered that had attracted her. Mrs. Redmond was summoned, and the little girl taken home. It will be remembered that her father, after vainly prosecuting a search for months, became despondent as the result on the strain on his mind, and a few weeks ago was sent to an asylum. When the little girl was covered today a friend was dispatched to the asylum to bring the father home, in the hope that the sight of his child would restore his mind, it being well known that the subject, Redmond arrived this evening, and the judgment of the physicians was not at all favorable to a revival of his mind. He was overcome with joy, lifting her in his arms and kissing her a hundred times. His sanity was restored.

The little girl was taken to the Home for the Friendless last month by an officer of the Humane Society. She had been with a family named Gurley, living on Seventy-first street, passing for their own child, but had been badly treated, and had been taken down in a cellar after having been beaten. Gurley was arrested, but the plea that his wife was near confinement, and that his presence at home was absolutely necessary, the heavy fine against him was suspended. The little girl, however, was taken away from them and placed in the home.

There seems no doubt that she was abducted by the Gurleys, though why is not known. They have disappeared from the locality in which they lived, but a vigorous search is being made to find them. The little child never disclosed her identity until questioned by Mrs. Harper is another of the mysteries connected with this singular case.

THAT SECRET ORDER.

Why Illicit Sealers Were Not Seized in Bering Sea.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] A Washington special to the Post says the investigation before the House Committee on Marine and Fisheries, relative to orders given the commander of the revenue cutter Rush last summer, is pretty certain to result in a revival of agitation as to jurisdiction over Bering Sea.

It appears that the captain of the Rush stated before the committee that he received a secret order from the Treasury Department relative to seizure of British or other vessels in those waters, the nature of which he did not care to communicate, and referred the committee to the Treasury Department for information. The committee called upon the Treasury Department for that order, and has not yet obtained a reply. A movement has been begun in the House to call upon the Treasury Department to result in a revival of agitation as to jurisdiction over Bering Sea.

From other sources it is ascertained that the order was that while the vessel was to continue its original cruise in Alaskan waters, it was to be kept ready to capture any vessel connected with the fishery treaty, and this secret order to the commander of the Rush was part of the policy by which it was hoped to result in a revival of agitation as to jurisdiction over Bering Sea.

The Treasury Department has called upon the commander of the Rush for the return to that department of the order, and the order has been returned. It is said that prominent Republicans in Congress, in the two houses, are, in possession of information of the nature of the order, and that they have not a copy of it, and that the action of the Treasury Department will be the basis of a searching inquiry in both houses.

STUBBORN SENATORS.

Force Used to Make West Virginia Secede from Their Duty.

BAITMORE, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The Sun's special from Charleston, W. Va., says: The joint assembly finished the counting of the State ballots at 3 o'clock this morning, and the Senate repaired to its chamber to adjourn. It was found that the Republican members had gone away, leaving the body without a quorum. A sergeant-at-arms and two deputies were started out to bring in the absentees. Some were found in their rooms at the hotel and in private houses, with the doors barricaded, and they refused to come out.

After fruitless endeavors to induce them to return, a posse of Senate officers in several instances broke down the doors of the absentees' rooms and carried them away by force. Several quarrels resulted, and in one case there was nearly bloodshed, an officer drawing a revolver on a particularly stubborn senator.

When the absentees were all returned to the State House they were fined \$5 each, that being the maximum penalty.

MANY CINGED.

A St. Louis Defaulter with Numerous Victims.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—[By the Associated Press.] The tight-fisted Henry Diekmann, president of the Mauntenberg Milling Company, to Canada continues to be the chief topic of conversation in financial and commercial circles. The amount of his defalcation is estimated at from \$50,000 up to \$100,000. The exact figure will not be obtainable, but the heaviest loser will be his mother-in-law, Mrs. Meyers, whose estate he has been trustee for several years. For the past three years Diekmann has been a familiar figure on the Missouri Exchange, and has raised the reputation of a bold speculator. The attachment suit against him by Mrs. Meyers was the first intimation of anything wrong with his finances. As soon as notice of this suit was given there was a general stampede among the commission men to learn whether or not Diekmann was their debtor. It was found that his transactions

BUSINESS.

Money, Stocks and Bonds.
By Telegraph to the Times.
New York, Feb. 8.—Money on call easy at 2 1/2 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2.
Sterling exchange, dull and steady at 4.86 for 60-day bill, 4.88 for demand.
Government bonds, dull but firm.
New York, Feb. 8.—The stock market was somewhat mixed today, but the general drift of prices was in the direction of lower figures. The opening was less active than yesterday, and losses from last evening's figures extended to 3/4 per cent. in the general list. Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis and Big Four, with Chicago and Eastern Illinois preferred, were strong features of the forenoon. In the last hours St. Paul preferred dropped suddenly while the whole list declined fractionally, and, after a slight reaction from the lowest figures, the market closed heavy and active. Big Four is up 1/4 per cent., C. & O. 1/4, but most of the list is lower. St. Paul preferred is down 3/4 per cent., Burlington 1/4, St. Paul, Pacific Mail, Northwestern and Rock Island 1/4 per cent. each.

NEW YORK STOCKS.
Feb. 8.
U. S. 4s, 128 1/2; 5s, 129 1/2; 6s, 130 1/2.
Northern Pacific, 107 1/2.
U. S. 4s, 107 1/2.
U. S. 5s, 108 1/2.
U. S. 6s, 109 1/2.
Am. Express, 113.
Canada Pacific, 52 1/2.
Canada Southern, 54 1/2.
Central Pacific, 35 1/2.
C. & N. W., 106.
Del. & Lack., 41 1/2.
D. & R. G., 16 1/2.
Erie, 28 1/2.
Kansas & Texas, 10 1/2.
Lake Shore, 103 1/2.
Lon. & N. W., 140.
Mich. Central, 89 1/2.
Western Union, 85 1/2.
Registered. *Coupon.

MINING STOCKS.
Feb. 8.
Amador, 1 1/2.
Bodie, 1 1/2.
Caledonia, 2 1/2.
Con. Cal. & V. S., 8 1/2.
Deadwood, 1 1/2.
Gold & Curry, 2 1/2.
Hale & Nor., 4 1/2.
Yellow Jacket, 4 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.
Feb. 8.
Best & Belcher, 5 1/2.
Chollar, 8 1/2.
Crocker, 8 1/2.
Con. Va., 8 1/2.
Gold & Curry, 2 1/2.
Hale & Nor., 4 1/2.
Yellow Jacket, 4 1/2.

Boston Stock Market.
Feb. 8.—Closing prices: Atchafalaya, 10 1/2; Boston & Maine, 10 1/2; and grant 7 1/2; do railroad bonds, 5 1/2; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 10 1/2; Mexican Central, common, 10 1/2; do bond scrip, 10 1/2; do first mortgage bonds, 7 1/2; San Diego Land Company, 2 1/2.

Silver Bars.
Feb. 8.—Silver bars, 92 1/2 per ounce.

Grain.
Feb. 8.—Wheat: Very firm; buyer season, 1.40; buyer 1889, 1.40; barley: Quiet and steady; buyer season, 87 1/2.

San Francisco, Feb. 8.—Wheat: Easier; buyer season, 1.45; buyer 1889, 1.40; barley: Steady; buyer season, 88; buyer 1889, 86; corn: Large yellow, 1.05; small yellow, 1.07 1/2.

Chicago, Feb. 8.—Cattle: Receipts, 9000; market steady and lower; choice to extra heavy, 4.40@4.75; steers, 3.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, 2.10@3.45; Texans, 3.00@3.50.

Hogs: Receipts, 19,000; market strong and 50@100 higher; mixed, 4.40@4.80; heavy, 4.50@4.75; light, 4.70@4.80.

Sheep: Receipts, 6,000; market steady; natives, 2.90@3.00; western, 3.00@3.25; 4.70; Texans, 3.50@4.25.

Wool.
Feb. 8.—Wool: Quiet and steady; medium fleece, 30@32; coarse, 28@30; Eastern, 15@18; 24; valley Oregon, 20@22; New Mexican and Colorado, 13@22.

Boston, Feb. 8.—There has been a good demand for wool: the market is weak, but the business done has been comparatively light and previous prices prevail.

London, Feb. 8.—The attendance at the wool sales continues good, and former prices are maintained.

San Francisco Produce Markets.
Feb. 8.—Wheat: Standard quality, 1.37 1/2@1.40.
Barley: No. 1 feed, 85¢; ground, 10.00@10.50.
Hay: Wheat, 10.00@11.50.
Eggs: California ranch, 19¢@20¢; store, 16¢@18¢.

Petroleum.
Feb. 8.—Petroleum opened steady at 87¢ and after advancing to 87 1/2¢, because weak, declined to 86 1/2¢, and closed steady at 86 1/2¢.

Bulk Meats.
Feb. 8.—Bulk meats: Shoulders, 5.50@6.00; short clear, 6.25@6.37 1/2; short rib, 6.00@6.15.

Pork.
Feb. 8.—Pork: Steady; cash, 11.75; March, 11.47 1/2; May, 11.67 1/2.

Lard.
Feb. 8.—Lard: Steady; cash, 6.87 1/2; March, 6.87 1/2; May, 6.91 1/2.

Whisky.
Feb. 8.—Whisky: 1.00.

The Los Angeles Markets.
EGGS—Quoted as follows: Fresh ranch, 20¢@25¢.
POTATOES—Early Rose, 1.00; Peerless, 1.00; Oregon Burbank, 1.15; sweet potatoes, yellow, 1.00.

BUTTER—Fancy roll, per roll, 35¢@40¢; choice roll, do, 30¢@35¢; fair roll, do, 25¢@30¢; picked roll, 20¢@30¢; firkin, choice, do, 25¢; firkin, cooking, do, 15¢@20¢.

PROVISIONS—Breakfast, bacon, canned or without, 15¢; light clear, 14¢; clear medium, 13¢; medium bacon, 12¢; heavy bacon, 11¢; shoulders, 6¢.

POULTRY—Hens, No. 1, per doz, 5.50; old roosters, per doz, 5.00; young roosters, per doz, 5.50@6.00; broilers, large, per doz, 4.00@4.50; broilers, small, 3.00; turkeys, per pound, 1.40@1.50; ducks, large, per doz, 6.00@6.50; ducks, small, per doz, 5.00@5.50; geese, 7.00@8.00.

OTHER FRUITS—Oranges: Riverside, 3.00@4.00; navel, 4.00@4.50; seedlings, 1.75@2.00; lemons: Valley, 2.00@2.50; Eureka and Lisbon, 2.50@3.75; Sicily, 4.50@5.00.

HONEY—All grades of extracted, 40¢ per pound; comb, 10¢@15¢.

HAMS—Eastern sugar-cured, 18¢; Lily brand, 14¢; Country Club, 12¢.

BEANS AND DRIED PEAS—Pink, No. 1, 1.50@2.00; navy, 2.00; Lima, 4.50; navy, small, 1.25@1.50; black-eyed, 3.00@4.00; gar-

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SOUTHERN ROUTES.
TIME TABLE FOR FEBRUARY, 1889.

STEAMERS.	GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jan. 20, 10 a.m.	Feb. 4, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Feb. 2, 10 a.m.	Feb. 16, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Feb. 14, 10 a.m.	Feb. 28, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Feb. 26, 10 a.m.	Mar. 10, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Mar. 8, 10 a.m.	Mar. 22, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Mar. 20, 10 a.m.	Apr. 3, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Apr. 1, 10 a.m.	Apr. 15, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Apr. 13, 10 a.m.	Apr. 27, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Apr. 25, 10 a.m.	May 9, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	May 7, 10 a.m.	May 21, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	May 19, 10 a.m.	Jun. 2, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jun. 1, 10 a.m.	Jun. 15, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jun. 13, 10 a.m.	Jun. 27, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jun. 25, 10 a.m.	Jul. 9, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jul. 7, 10 a.m.	Jul. 21, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jul. 19, 10 a.m.	Aug. 2, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Aug. 1, 10 a.m.	Aug. 15, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Aug. 13, 10 a.m.	Aug. 27, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Aug. 25, 10 a.m.	Sep. 8, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Sep. 7, 10 a.m.	Sep. 21, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Sep. 19, 10 a.m.	Oct. 3, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Oct. 1, 10 a.m.	Oct. 15, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Oct. 13, 10 a.m.	Oct. 27, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Oct. 25, 10 a.m.	Nov. 8, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Nov. 7, 10 a.m.	Nov. 21, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Nov. 19, 10 a.m.	Dec. 2, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Dec. 1, 10 a.m.	Dec. 15, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Dec. 13, 10 a.m.	Dec. 27, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Dec. 25, 10 a.m.	Jan. 6, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jan. 4, 10 a.m.	Jan. 18, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jan. 16, 10 a.m.	Jan. 28, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Jan. 28, 10 a.m.	Feb. 9, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Feb. 6, 10 a.m.	Feb. 18, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Feb. 18, 10 a.m.	Feb. 28, 10 a.m.
Qu'n of Pacific	Feb. 28, 10 a.m.	Mar. 10, 10 a.m.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The time of departure of the Santa Fe and City of Los Angeles trains is as follows:

	Banning	9:50 a. m.
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A BOLD SCHEME

TO EVADE THE CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS.

A Mexican Grant in Lower California That Has an Object—Monopolize the Use of the Shipload and Sent Over the Border.

Schemes to evade the Chinese Exclusion acts have kept the business busy ever since the first efforts of the National Government to restrict this very undesirable class of immigration were inaugurated, and it is only fair to give the devil his due, and own up to the fact that the scheme has been successful, of course. As soon as the imperfections in the existing statutes were pointed out, they were corrected, and it was thought that at last the law had been framed which the yellow rascals could not get behind, and which at least knocked out the forged certificates of citizenship. But if the story told to a Times reporter yesterday is true, the importation of Chinese will soon be commenced on a grand scale, and in a manner which will be exceedingly difficult to check, without the employment of a considerable army of men—enough, in fact, to cover the whole border between Lower California and the State proper, as that is the gate through which they expect to enter. The scheme is a big one, and is being carried out by a well-known San Francisco man who is in the city for a few days, in brief, as follows:

On December 10, 1887, the Mexican Government, through Gen. Carlos Pacheco, Secretary of the Department of Public Works, Colonization, etc., made a concession of a large grant of land, comprising a parallelogram 600 square kilometers, in superficial area of gold placers and mineral lands in the Real del Castillo, Lower California, to Gen. Masac. The grant is a very valuable one, as well as a large one, as the following English measurement will show, and is a plan in itself. Extreme length, 50 miles; extreme width, 9,330 miles; area, 115,800 square miles, or 74,129 acres. Gen. Masac served in Mexico under Maximilian, and after the latter's defeat and death Diaz prevailed on him to remain in the country, and it was through his influence that the concession was obtained. Gen. Masac is now in Los Angeles, but he expects to go to San Francisco in a few days in the interests of his scheme. The grant is to be used for the purpose of colonizing purposes and for the disposition of the immense fields of gold placers, they are to be leased to the United States Company of San Francisco, and a meeting was held in that city last Saturday (February 24) to consider the matter, when it was decided by the majority of the members, who were represented by the situation and pass upon the questions of lease and occupancy. And after the meeting, the big scheme comes in. The main object of the Six Companies is to import into California Chinese direct from China by the wharves in the city, and to use them as a starter, bring over and land at Escondido a shipload of coolies to work in the mines. The Mongols will be distributed about over the various claims, when a second shipload will be ordered. On the arrival of the second lot, the first load of 1000 or more will be gathered together, and the promoters put in their places, after which the first consignment will be paid off and discharged, and instructed to cross over the line into California, where they will be met by the Chinese agents, and taken to their destination when they left China. The process thus inaugurated is to be repeated as often as is desired.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Turners have their masquerade ball this evening. Army Hall is to be supplied with about 1400 seats for Dr. Fay's meeting tomorrow morning. The trial of Officer Phelan, for breaking a window in Chinatown, was yesterday postponed until February 11th. Candidates for municipal offices are becoming as plentiful as jack-rabbits, and some of them have ears almost as long. John Bremont and James St. Clair, who confessed to stealing property from Mrs. T. A. Gomez, were yesterday sentenced to three years in San Quentin. Michael Murphy, who died at Sierra Madre Villa a few days ago, was buried from the Catholic church at 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The case of P. Collins, accused of assault to murder, was yesterday called in Judge Cheney's court, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty for the term. There seems to be some doubt of Collins's sanity.

Several more new buildings have begun to "materialize" near the Wolfkill depot since it became possible for the Southern Pacific Company would soon open the depot to the public.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union office, and the fact that Mrs. Ludy Gelger, Mrs. John Delet, Joe Taker, Charles Durke, E. E. Myers, T. H. Hudson and Henry E. Gibson.

Mrs. Emma Nelson wishes the public to know that the attachment on the Moro Castle has been released, and that Mr. Lankershim showed great kindness in failing over the castle.

Parties doing business on West Second street, between Main and Spring streets, are still wondering when, if ever, that portion of the street will be paved and thus lifted out of its disastrous condition.

The whereabouts of William Gates of Denkir, who came to Los Angeles a year ago, is a subject for investigation by his wife, Mary Gates, who is here for the purpose. She thinks he has gone off with some other woman.

In the United States District Court yesterday, E. B. H. Smith was charged with the charge of cutting timber on Government land in San Bernardino county, and acquitted. In the same court, Z. G. Peck of San Bernardino was sentenced to 10 days in jail.

Tom Donahue, Jack Cowley and Harry Nolan, three lads under 16 years of age, arraigned in Justice Anderson's court yesterday, charged with larceny without force, and placed of abode or proper guardianship, were committed to the care of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society, San Francisco.

A large force of men were busy yesterday putting in the crossing of the new cable road at Second and Fort streets, where it intersects the Second street cable line. The whole work will be finished up at this point in a day or two, as every man who can be utilized to advantage is concentrated here.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday from the County Clerk's office to the following parties: Edward Zink, aged 21, and Mary Ruffo, aged 18; Adolf Bottler, aged 38, and Catarina Yorra, aged 35; John Fells, aged 31, and Christina Berg, aged 24; William Richard, aged 38, and Lenora Renou, aged 30; Charles J. Miller, aged 44, and Barbara Arbogast, aged 34.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday and the following business was transacted: The Clerk was instructed to notify the Los Angeles delegation at Sacramento to send their best efforts to secure the passage of the bill for the amendment of section 3304 of the Political Code as approved by the board, which provides for the refunding of rebates on taxes.

On motion it was ordered that the county bridge be painted with raw oil and mineral paint.

A petition from County Assessor Mason, asking that the Sacramento delegation be asked to secure the passage of a bill to regulate the subdivision of land, was denied.

Dr. P. M. Brown of Pittsburgh, Pa., lately returned with the celebrated Dr. Sadler, now permanently located at No. 330 South Main street, between Second and Third streets, where he will practice his profession.

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PEOPLE'S STORE.

NECESSITY TO SELL GOODS.

We are doing business now for glory, not for food. You must realize the labor it is to the People's Store, with its twenty odd departments, to measure or count each piece of article of merchandise in stock. Do you wonder that we are anxious to sell all we can within the day and the date of the inventory? Successful merchandising is based upon small stock and large sales. Reduce stock, the smaller the better. Today we will make it worth your while to help us reduce stock as much as possible.

SALE OF SOAPS.
Tub Soap, 10c.
Sweet Flower Oatmeal Soap, 10c.
Gray Oatmeal Soap, 10c.
Scented Glycerine Soap, 15c.
Thirty-three per cent. Glycerine Soap, 15c.
Cold Cream and Rose, 15c.
Came May Bouquet Soap, 15c.

These soaps are of celebrated Fels & Co.'s manufacture. The 5c soap is sold in like quality as the 10c and 15c qualities are sold at 5c, so is the Cape May Bouquet at 10c, which is far superior to Colgate's cashmere bouquets. (Notice we keep so much so that the manufacturer sends us samples to get away to test its superiority. The People's Store brand of soap will become a household necessity; same quality cannot be purchased at 10c; comes in honey, glycerine and oatmeal.

A bargain seldom offered in a piano cover and sale we have displayed in our windows. A sale of 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 1.00, 1.05, 1.10, 1.15, 1.20, 1.25, 1.30, 1.35, 1.40, 1.45, 1.50, 1.55, 1.60, 1.65, 1.70, 1.75, 1.80, 1.85, 1.90, 1.95, 2.00, 2.05, 2.10, 2.15, 2.20, 2.25, 2.30, 2.35, 2.40, 2.45, 2.50, 2.55, 2.60, 2.65, 2.70, 2.75, 2.80, 2.85, 2.90, 2.95, 3.00, 3.05, 3.10, 3.15, 3.20, 3.25, 3.30, 3.35, 3.40, 3.45, 3.50, 3.55, 3.60, 3.65, 3.70, 3.75, 3.80, 3.85, 3.90, 3.95, 4.00, 4.05, 4.10, 4.15, 4.20, 4.25, 4.30, 4.35, 4.40, 4.45, 4.50, 4.55, 4.60, 4.65, 4.70, 4.75, 4.80, 4.85, 4.90, 4.95, 5.00, 5.05, 5.10, 5.15, 5.20, 5.25, 5.30, 5.35, 5.40, 5.45, 5.50, 5.55, 5.60, 5.65, 5.70, 5.75, 5.80, 5.85, 5.90, 5.95, 6.00, 6.05, 6.10, 6.15, 6.20, 6.25, 6.30, 6.35, 6.40, 6.45, 6.50, 6.55, 6.60, 6.65, 6.70, 6.75, 6.80, 6.85, 6.90, 6.95, 7.00, 7.05, 7.10, 7.15, 7.20, 7.25, 7.30, 7.35, 7.40, 7.45, 7.50, 7.55, 7.60, 7.65, 7.70, 7.75, 7.80, 7.85, 7.90, 7.95, 8.00, 8.05, 8.10, 8.15, 8.20, 8.25, 8.30, 8.35, 8.40, 8.45, 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